

SHE PENETRATED THIBET.

A WOMAN ACCOMPLISHES A
FEAT OF UNPRECEDENTED
DARING.

Considerable Trouble Caused by
Treacherous Retainer—Her Life
Nearly Lost—Miraculous Power
of the Union Jack.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), June 14.—Miss Taylor, of London, England, the only woman who ever penetrated the interior of Thibet, was an arrival by the Empress of Japan yesterday. She is small in stature, her features are fine and her manner genteel and pleasant. In spite of this fact Miss Taylor has traveled where a man could not have gone and lived.

She was connected indirectly with the China Inland Mission, but, having sufficient means of her own, traveled about as fancy dictated. Among other parts that she took a notion to visit was the interior of Thibet. The trade of Thibet is held by China, and China is very jealous of having any one of any other nation enter the country. The Chinese have guards all around the territory and far in the interior their spies are to be met.

Miss Taylor started out first with four servants, and among them was a Mongolian Mahomedan, who coveted her belongings and who thought it would be a meritorious thing to kill her anyway. This man gave her a great deal of trouble, and his treachery at the end nearly cost her her life and prevented her entry into Lhasa, the sacred city of the interior of Thibet, of which so many strange stories are told.

Miss Taylor's party was twice stopped by bandits. Once they took nearly all her things away, but after discovering that her party were not members of the faction for which they had been mistaken, some of her goods were restored to her.

After many vicissitudes she reached the Lhasa district and got to within a few miles of Lhasa City. Here she found that her treacherous servant had gone ahead and told the head men that if they allowed her to enter the city their lives would be forfeited to the Chinese government. The authorities, when she came up, told her that they were very sorry; that they would willingly let her enter the city, but they dared not. She was thus forced to turn back within sight of her goal.

The Thibetans are a nomadic people, but have one or two permanent towns, Lhasa, the capital, being the largest. The people are governed principally by the Lamas, or native priests.

They practice polyandry to a great extent, many women having as many as three or four husbands, who in many cases are brothers. The country is all very much above the sea level, some 11,000 feet in the valleys, and she suffered greatly from difficulty in breathing. The Thibetans are herders and many of them are splendid horsemen. They use a number of horses and the yak, which corresponds to the ox of this country, though larger.

Miss Taylor has a Thibetan man servant with her whom she says has been very faithful. When Miss Taylor finally reached the border exit was refused this servant. She said in the Thibetan language, which she understands perfectly: "He goes or I do not. You may kill me if you wish, but my man must go. See you this?" and she drew from her breast a small silken union jack that she had carried through all her travels. "Stain this flag with my blood and the great mother, whose sign this flag is, will avenge my death." Strange to say, this obtained her not only exit, but a safe escort.

JULES VERNE'S VISION.

Wonderful Things Predicted a
Thousand Years Hence.

M. Jules Verne has been speculating as to what will be the daily life of people 1000 years hence. As science extends her dominions, it is noticeable how increasingly ambitious such forecasts become. Nothing will satisfy M. Verne but aerial trains traveling at the rate of 625 miles an hour; a transatlantic tubular service, conveying the traveler from London to New York in 205 minutes; a "telephone" which enables people in different hemispheres to dine with each other, or at least to see and converse with each other while eating, and accumulators for condensing and radiating at will the sun's rays.

Such are the advantages to be enjoyed by the inhabitants of a certain city called "Universal City," the capital of the United States, in the year of grace, 2891. England by that time will, according to M. Verne, have become a province of the United States. The public will be kept informed of the latest political developments, not only upon the terrestrial globe but upon Jupiter, Mars and Venus. Not that they will read newspapers.

The newspapers of the day will be spoken. Brilliant descriptive writers will be retained to speak through the telephone to millions of subscribers, and daily instalments of novels, to be continued tomorrow morning, will be given by popular authors. Man is to be fed on the choicest viands, laid on as New river water is at present, and it will be sufficient to step into a toilet cabinet to be tubbed, shaved, dressed and brushed in the space of two minutes.

Even a new digestive apparatus, "warranted for two years," will be obtainable. But one thing we, or rather our posterity, are told not to expect. They must not expect to live for ever. A certain Dr. Faithburn's experiment in freezing his own body and causing himself to be kept for a hundred years, turns out a complete failure, so obstinately does he refuse to be resuscitated.—Pall Mall Budget.

THEY WANT PAY.

Native Lawyers Put Up a Job to
Work their Patriotic
Countrymen

A number of the leading native lawyers were requested to meet in a down town law office last week to discuss the question of "whether or not the Provisional government has a right to collect taxes from the people." Quite a number of native barristers responded to the call to expound their views on the subject.

When the meeting was called together and the question was stated for deliberation, the counselors-at-law demanded their fees in advance before they would proceed. The chairman saw no humor in their demanding fees, as the supreme court justices do not ask for them when their opinions are required on constitutional points. The lawyers looked at the matter in a different light, however, and insisted on being paid for their services, as they were not supreme court judges. At this juncture the matter dropped and the meeting adjourned. It is not likely it will be called again, as the lawyers say they are determined in the matter of fees.

This morning's Ka Leo has an editorial on the subject, and wants to know whether the government has a right to collect taxes or not. It says: "The existing government is only a temporary government called the Provisional government, and whereas the origination of the existing government and its chief aim was to annex Hawaii to the United States, but as annexation is dead and its consideration is no more thought of * * therefore, the opinion of leading lawyers is required on the subject."

HAWAIIAN TRADE.

Return of Confidence and Belief
in the Future.

In a previous statement of our trade relations with the Hawaiian Islands it was shown that in the month of May the exports from here were considerably ahead of the record for the same month last year. Since January 1st the monthly exports to the islands, compared with 1892, have been as follows:

| Months— | 1893. | 1892. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| January..... | \$214,717 | \$205,327 |
| February..... | 232,438 | 237,152 |
| March..... | 241,942 | 231,641 |
| April..... | 214,725 | 227,039 |
| May..... | 260,163 | 210,824 |

Totals.....\$1,163,955 \$1,184,593

It will be seen that the exports this year have shown a comparative decrease in each month with the exception of May. In the past month there was a gain of \$49,639 as compared with the same month of 1892. Of late there has been considerable activity in the Hawaiian trade, and while the exports for the past five months were \$20,608 less than for the corresponding time last year this apparent loss is due mainly, if not wholly, to lower prices in this market. If a thorough analysis of our commerce with the islands were made it would undoubtedly be found that, considering the number of vessels employed, freights, commissions, profits on shipments, etc., the record for this year has many features of encouragement. The gain of nearly \$50,000 for the past month is good evidence of a partial recovery from the depression hitherto existing in trade circles at the islands. It certainly shows a return of confidence and belief in the future of the Hawaiian Islands as regards our political and business relations with them under the present or prospective administration of affairs there.—[S. F. Examiner, June 14.]

THE KAUAI LEPEERS.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE TO REMOVE
THEM TO MOLOKAI.How The Lepers of Kalaupapa
Take It.

(From Daily, June 29.)

For some time it has been known privately that the government, through the board of health, has determined to remove the lepers of Kauai to the settlement at Kalaupapa, Molokai. This determination has been arrived at only after a thorough and unprejudiced discussion of the question in all its phases at various special sessions of the board of health. Full enquiries have been made and a large quantity of data collected which fully sustains the policy to be pursued by the board of health. Several weeks ago the board began negotiations with the lepers of Kalaupapa, through the person of Sheriff Stoltz and his reports to that body show an unexpected willingness on the part of the unfortunate people to comply with the desires of the government. Two or three only of the twenty odd lepers resident there have shown any disposition to resist the orders of the board and trouble is neither anticipated nor expected. It has not as yet been decided when these unfortunate people will be removed, but action will be taken sometime during this summer.

The spirit in which the advances of the board have been met at Kalaupapa is shown by the following abstract of a letter written to the newspaper Kuokoa by a native Hawaiian:

"Sheriff Louis Stoltz came from Waimea to Kalaupapa to arrest the lepers who are in hiding in these valleys. Most of the lepers willingly gave themselves into the custody of the law. Only two or three offered any resistance to the demands made, and these gave the officer to understand they did not wish to go and would resist the authorities. They vehemently objected to being taken to the settlement at Kalaupapa."

Some are of the opinion that a few firearms may be used by the lepers who refuse to go, but as there are only two guns with ammunition in the valley the better informed natives do not fear trouble. Were the natives so disposed a strong resistance could be made in the recesses of the valley where the lepers hide in case of alarm. Most of the resistance which has heretofore been offered to removal has come from ex-Judge Kauai. The mild treatment and sensible propositions made by the board of health has done much to remove former objections, and it is thought that when the time comes there will be little or no trouble in effecting their removal. Among those who have already submitted to the law is Mr. Kapabee the noted swimmer, who was once in the water for two days and nights after his boat was swamped at sea.

Captain P. Smith of the dredger has been commissioned 2d lieutenant of Company "A," volunteers.



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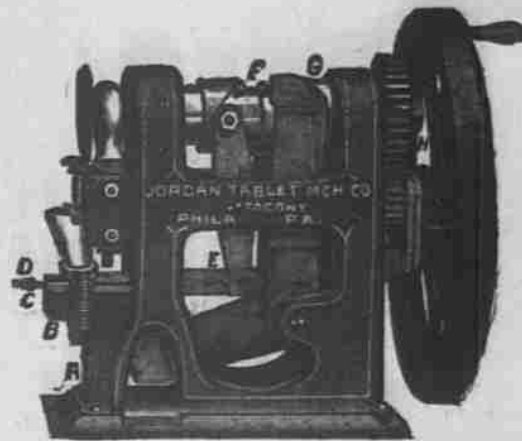
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